July

FOREST SERVICE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE FOREST SERVICE

History Line

TO: *History Coordinators*
Forest Service Personnel

1680

LIBRARY COPY
ROCKY MTN. FOREST & RANGE
EXPERIMENT STATION

SPRING 1982

FOREST SERVICE FLAG flying at bow of 30-foot Ranger boat Forester used for years on Lake Chelan, Wash., between town of Chelan and Stehekin Ranger Station at upper end. Boat was used for patrol, trail and telephone line maintenance, communications, and transportation of fire crews and equipment, in absence of a road for the 55-mile distance. Photo was taken at Railroad Creek in 1937, just after boat was rebuilt following 8 years of service, when the area was part of Chelan National Forest. Forest was renamed Okanogan in March 1955 and administered by the Wenatchee forest from then until October 1968 when the lake become a National Recreation Area administered by the National Park Service. The flag was also flown for nearly 70 years on ranger boats along the southeastern Alaskan coast on the Chugach and Tongass National Forests, and during the 1920's and 1930's on Priest and Pend Oreille lakes in northern Idaho on the Kaniksu National Forest, and along the Pacific Coast and estuaries of the Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon. as well as on official cars. Seated are Horace G. Cooper, Chelan Ranger District; Walter E. Anderson, Fire Chief, Chelan National Forest; and Fred W. Cleator, Regional Recreation Chief, Portland. Standing, second from left, is Richard P. Bottcher, Stehekin Ranger District. Others are unidentified. Philip T. Harris was then Forest Supervisor. See page 6.

(Photo courtesy of Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests)

News From the Field

NORTHERN REGION (R-1)

The Deerlodge National Forest has published a 5½"x8½" hardcover photocopy edition of The Philipsburg Story, 1905-1980 by Robert D. Oakley. . . Three volumes of the 1899-1914 work diaries of Michael Langohr, early supervisor, Gallatin National Forest, are in the State University library at Bozeman, Mont. . . A 1931 letter of a lookout, Hume Frayer, describing firefighting on an Idaho forest, was recently received by the Regional Office. He is a writer in California.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION (R-2)

The White River National Forest has just issued a 90-year illustrated history compiled by Walter Gallacher of Glenwood Springs. It was the second forest reserve in the country, proclaimed by President Benjamin Harrison on October 16, 1891.

Basil K. Crane, retired Deputy Regional Forester, has written an illustrated memoir of his "wild West" days on horseback in the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada, beginning in 1938. Copies are available at $7 from him at 6045 Estes, Arvada, Colo. 80215.

Cicero Peak lookout tower, Black Hills National Forest, out of service since 1974, has been sold and moved to Rapid City, S.D., as a tourist attraction.

SOUTHWESTERN REGION (R-3)

"Southwestern Forest Service Amigos" was formally organized January 20 in Albuquerque by retirees Dahl Kirkpatrick, Leroy Bond, R. W. Crawford, Robert E. Latimore and others. Latimore is president, succeeding George Worley, 1981 chief. . . Arthur C. Ringland, first Regional Forester, died in October in Bethesda, Md., in his 100th year. . . Clarence L. Forsling, 88, former Forest Service Chief of Research and former Chief, Bureau of Grazing, also died in October, in Albuquerque. . . William D. Hurst, retired Regional Forester now living in Basque Farms, N.M., has written recollections of his father, William M. Hurst, longtime Ranger, Panguitch District, Dixie National Forest, which he has published in Thinking Back, 86 pp., illus.

INTERMOUNTAIN REGION (R-4)

Recreation Staff has completed transcription of five more taped interviews with old-time retirees made by Arnold R. Standing of the Regional Office in 1965. The men were Moses and Hamner (Ham) Christensen, Wells Thursby, S. Bryson (Bike) Cook, and Harry (Rip) Van Winkle. Moses was then 89; he had worked on the Caribou National Forest, 1908-22, and then went into land sales. Ham (no relation) worked as a Ranger on the Fishlake, 1919-56, and then for Utah State Parks; he died late in 1981. Thursby was a Ranger on the Manti-LaSal, 1920-50, then became Assistant Utah State Forester for fire control. Van Winkle became a Ranger in 1928 and served on six National Forests and in the Regional Office (Recreation and Lands), retiring in 1963 at Teton Supervisor. Cook joined up as a Ranger on the Cache in 1925 and spent his later years on the old Powell (merged with the Dixie in 1945). He retired in 1960.

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION (R-5)

The Regional Office's extensive historical documentary and photographic files are being organized and indexed by Lucinda Scanlon, a student at San Francisco State University, under the Regional cultural resources management program in cooperation with Office of Information.

The La Moine railroad logging system, best-preserved narrow gauge line in northern California, in use from 1900 to 1922 in the Redding area, Shasta-Trinity National Forest, has been accepted as a National Historic Site. The town of La Moine was destroyed by fire in 1917.

A very interesting and informative history of the Lake Tahoe Basin, mainly the long series of efforts to reserve lands there for parks and forests, often in conflict with lumbering and lakeshore development, is given in the article, "Preservation Efforts at Lake Tahoe, 1880 to 1980,"

(Continued on page 3)

News From the Field

WO HISTORY SECTION NOTES

Several projects are close to publication. The history of radio will be issued in April, and the history of wildfire (Princeton University Press) in May. A completed study of Federal land programs in Appalachia is awaiting Departmental approval. A history of National Forest System range management is undergoing final revision, and a timber management history is being drafted. Research is in progress on a history of State and private forestry in the Forest Service. A contract for a history of Willamette National Forest in Oregon was awarded last fall to Elmo Richardson, well-known natural resource historian. A contract may be let soon for a history of Forest Service participation in the CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps). A legislative history of wilderness on Federal lands is in preparation by Dennis Roth, Head of the History Section.

New History Chapter in Manual

A revision of the new Service-wide history policies was recently approved by Jerome A. Miles, Deputy Chief for Administration. They will soon become the 1680 history chapter of the Forest Service Manual. Copies of the revision have been sent to all Regional, Area, and Station history coordinators. They should all familiarize themselves with it.

"Timber on the Move: A History of Log Moving Technology," a 34-minute 16 mm. movie made by the Forest History Society, was shown to about 100 employees in the Jefferson Auditorium by the History Section on March 4. Response was very favorable, and several Washington Office units have already borrowed it. The History Section cannot lend it outside of Washington. Other units can either rent it for $10 or buy a reel for $200 from the Society at 109 Coral St., Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060;408-426-3770.

---

by Douglas H. Strong, professor at San Diego State University, in the Journal of Forest History for April 1981.

Retiree Lee Morford is writing a history of forest practices in Siskiyou County, Oreg., and assisting Klamath Indians with their history. . . The Klamath National Forest has issued A Glossary of Mining Terms, complied by Mary Luecke, Brian Power, and James Rock. . Retiree Peter Wyckoff is writing a historical perspective of the cancelled Mineral King ski area recreation proposals. . . Retirees Phil Lord, E. B. McKelvy, Carl Wilson, Warren Tooker, Earl Bachman, Joe Elliott, Phil Haddock, Leonard Beltz, Rupert Asplund, Ted Niehaus, Ralph Bangsberg, George Newhall, and Lee Berriman wrote reminiscences for the 1981 FSX Club newsletter.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGION (R-6)

The Region's "History Program Management Plan and Guide," now being updated and revised, is a very useful model for other Regions. Besides an outline of goals and objectives, it contains a time schedule for planned actions; management guides for acquisitions, preservation, care and use of the collection, and for involvement of personnel and the public; a detailed inventory of items in Portland and on each Forest; and sample forms (records of receipt, record of registration, file card, and acknowledgement certificate for donors).

Over 1,000 Regional CCC sites and structures are listed in a scholarly and exhaustive examination of administrative and recreation construction of that period, supplemented by descriptions in contemporary Forest Service publications. The author, Elizabeth Throop, Portland State University (now with the R-6 Recreation Staff), observes that these structures were "rustic, non-obtrusive, and in harmony with the environment." Some were based on National Park Service models, others on specifications from the Washington and Regional Forest Service Offices. Most meet criteria of the National Register of Historic Places and are being nominated for the Register. They constitute one-third of all standing Forest Service structures in the Region. Protection and conservation of surviving sound structures are recommended, through continued like or adaptive use. Rehabilitation of salvageable but damaged structures that meet historic criteria is urged. Campground community kitchens of logs

(Continued on page 4)

News From the Field

(Continued from page 3)
and poles are termed "most eloquent" and "most interesting" expressions of rustic motif. Three administrative structures are cited for excellence of design: Glacier and Monte Cristo Ranger Station offices, Mt. Baker National Forest, and Bly Ranger Station, Fremont National Forest, (only structure with primarily stone exterior wall).

"An Ethnographic History of the Malheur National Forest," 253 pages, compiled by Jerry L. Mosgrove, archeologist, was issued in 1981). Unlike most cultural resource overviews, this study deals only briefly with prehistory and history. It is devoted mostly to the organization and management of the Forest itself from 1906, when it was the Blue Mountain Forest Reserve, up to 1941. Data came from Forest historical files, newspapers, museum archives, published histories, and interviews with 16 former employees. Establishment of the Forest and allocation of livestock ended bitter range battles between cattlemen and sheepmen on grazing rights.

A 322-page Cultural Resource Overview of the Umpqua National Forest and the adjoining Roseburg District of the Bureau of Land Management has been issued. It was done by Thomas Hogg, William Honey, and other anthropologists at Oregon State University. An inventory, analysis, and management guide for cultural sites is in preparation. . . . A 356-page prehistoric and historic site review and evaluation of Bohemia Mining District, by OSU anthropologists has been issued by the Forest. It follows a 214-page Historic Overview by Stephen Beckham of Lewis and Clark College, Portland.

The official story of Forest Service involvement in the 1980 Mt. St. Helens eruptions has been completed by a team of three graduate students in the public history program at Portland State University. It includes interviews with 13 Gifford Pinchot National Forest personnel. Part of the blast area was made a Volcanic Area.

SOUTHERN REGION (R-8)

The Ozark-St. Francis National Forest has published a 173-page photo history by Sharon Bass. An informal historical sketch of the country before and during Forest Service administration, 1908-78, is expanded with numerous photographs which emphasize the people, their homes, and local woods industry. The work of Supervisors Francis Keefer and Henry Koehn, and of James Wait, fire prevention lecturer, is given prominence. In tribute to Koehn, the present attractive rustic Forest headquarters building at Russellville, built of native stone and timber in 1939, was named in his honor in 1979, authorized by a special Act of Congress.

The U.S. Air Force has returned 675 acres of the old Choctawhatchee National Forest in northern Florida to the Forest Service. The site is on Choctawhatchee Bay east of Pensacola. The old Forest, established in 1908, covered more than 340,000 acres; all was turned over to the Army in 1940 and became Eglin Air Force Base, used for bombing practice. The returned remnant is being administered by Apalachicola National Forest.

An illustrated history and reminiscences of Kisatchie National Forest, 138 typed pages, entitled Miss Carrie Would Be Proud: The Kisatchie Story, by Anna C. Burns of Pineville, has been submitted to the supervisor by the author, under a contract arrangement with the Forest. The draft recounts the clearcutting of mature southern yellow pine forests which led to fires, erosion, and demands for Federal purchase to rehabilitate the lands, the difficulties with "woods burners", and the improved productivity of the forests and benefits to local communities under Forest Service management. Much credit is given to Henry E. Hardtner, pioneer conservation-minded lumberman, and Caroline Dormon, a school teacher, botanist, author, and artist, who campaigned tirelessly for the national forest. It covers about 600,000 acres today, in seven units in central and northern Louisiana, with headquarters in Alexandria. Mrs. Burns is wife of Edmond B. Burns, retired management chief, Louisiana Forestry Commission.

Tales of Louisiana Forests is the title of a new book by Ed. Kerr, recently retired technical writer and editor of the Forest Service's Southern Forest Experiment Station at New Orleans. Ed writes frequently for forestry magazines.

(Continued on page 5)

SMALL FOREST SERVICE FLAG flying on radiator of the first vehicle owned by the Rocky Mountain Region, spring 1917, in front of the Federal Building in Denver. Note that man at right is wearing a Norfolk style jacket. This was the first year that the Forest Service provided the white-on-blue flag for general field use.
(Forest Service photo 37949A, National Archives)

EASTERN REGION (R-9)

The Hiawatha and Ottawa National Forests at each end of Upper Michigan marked their 50th anniversaries in September. The Ottawa ceremony was at the Kenton Ranger Station, site of its first office, north of Iron River and Watersmeet. Congressman Robert Davis was guest speaker. The Hiawatha ceremonies were held at the old stone monuments erected in September 1931--at Soldier Lake campgrounds near the old Raco Ranger Station in the eastern unit (the former Marquette National Forest), and just west of Munising in the western unit. Historic photos and artifacts were on display at Soldier Lake, and some ex-CCC men were interviewed. The Hiawatha borders Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron. A short preliminary historical sketch of the Forest has been compiled by Diane Aaron.

The Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, celebrates its 50th anniversary in April. A 160-page typed history of the Forest was completed in 1981 by John A. Douglass, a graduate student in the public history program at the University of California at Santa Barbara, as a master's thesis. He spent 5 months in 1979-80 in Vermont gathering material. He submitted it to the supervisor in November, and the Forest is preparing a 30-page synopsis. Douglass conducted 6 taped interviews with retirees and talked to numerous people. A special historical article will appear in the May issue of Vermont Life. CBS-TV showed tapes made on the Forest emphasizing the CCC program on January 29 for the 100th anniversary of Franklin Roosevelt's birth.

The well-preserved Rabideau CCC camp and the CCC-built log Supervisor's office building at Cass Lake, Minn., on the Chippewa were filmed last fall by NBC-TV for a FDR documentary. Some ex-CCC men were interviewed. The Forest was established May 23, 1908 as the Minnesota National Forest.

ALASKA REGION (R-10)

A History of the United States Forest Service in Alaska by Dr. Lawrence W. Rakestraw was published late in 1981 for the Region by the State Historical Commission with assistance from the Alaska Historical Society.

(Continued on page 11)

Flagging Our History

By Frank J. Harmon

The Forest Service was one of relatively few Federal bureaus to have its own flag. Its display was rather scattered and sporadic, mostly in the Northwest, and it went out of general use even there about 50 years ago. However, it was flown until very recently on a few ranger boats along the Alaskan coast, where it was first used early in 1909.

During the past two years a number of old flags have been found and a few photos showing the flag in use have turned up. These discoveries, publicized in newsletters, stimulated interest in the flag, and some employees and retirees contributed their recollections. A number of men who served in Alaska and elsewhere when the flag was in general use kept flags as souvenirs in their personal collections; some still have one. In 1980 the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests had a limited number of replicas made and distributed to some offices, to serve as historical and decorative symbols of the agency. There is some interest in reviving public display of the flag on boats in Alaska and Idaho.

The flag features a pyramidal white evergreen tree inside a white shield, similar to the traditional badge but without any lettering, and a circle of 13 white stars surrounding the shield. The background flag color is dark navy blue, and the white insignia are sewn onto both sides of the blue fabric. A green background was desired but in the early period there was no green dye that would not fade in outdoor use. The fabrics originally used were all-cotton or all-wool bunting. The flags came in several sizes, which may have varied over the years. The old flags found or pictured are about 10 by 14, 16 by 20, and 20 by 24 inches.

In May 1980, John Sandor, the Alaska Regional Forester, sent us the next to last modern flag in stock there, which we have mounted in a wooden frame behind nonglare glass. The other flag is now displayed in the Regional Forester's office. Both are made of rayon or nylon and measure 18½ by 29 inches.

The earliest interest in a flag to identify the Forest Service was for field parties at temporary sites, and for travel by motor launch for routine trips on the coastal waters of mountainous southeastern Alaska, where there were no roads (and still are only a few). In Alaska its use persisted for 70 years; the last flag was checked out by a field office in 1979. As far as we can determine, flags were never displayed at field camps, but they were flown for a time on automobiles and motorcycles; on boats along the Oregon coast, on Lake Chelan in Washington, and on the lakes of northern Idaho, besides Alaska; and were flown at or displayed inside some ranger stations and Supervisor's offices.

Chief Gifford Pinchot first suggested an agency flag to his staff early in 1904, for timber survey parties. No action was taken until five years later when approval was requested for William A. Langille, first Supervisor of National Forests in Alaska, to fly a flag he had designed, on his 60-foot boat, which had been authorized late in 1906. Langille had gotton conditional approval from the District (Regional) Forester in Portland, Edward T. Allen, principal designer of the official badge. Pinchot overruled his staff and had several designs considered before settling on the one described above.

The idea and design of the flag were inspired by the Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior, which had redesigned its flag in 1903. The Survey did all the early topographic and vegetative mapping of forest reserves. Federal geological survey parties had been using a navy blue flag with white crossed miner's pick and hammer, symbolizing mineral exploration, since the first field expedition of 1867 under Clarence King along the 40th parallel of latitude in Utah and Nevada. The Geological Survey became a separate bureau in 1879, two years before the Forest Service. It added the circle of 13 stars in 1903. This circle had been and continued to be commonly used for many years in flags and seals of Federal agencies.

The Geological Survey is still flying its flag beneath the national ensign at its headquarters in Reston, Va., and on its ship in the waters of southeastern Alaska.

Official directions for display of the Forest Service flag were given in a July 1917 memo to the District (Regional)

(Continued on page 7)

'Ranger 10' launch of Tongass National Forest, southeastern Alaska (Region 10), in 1931. Each Ranger District had such a boat to perform necessary administrative duties, in the absence of roads in this mountainous coastal area with numerous islands and peninsulas. Ranger boats still patrol these channels today. Forest Service flag flies from top of mast. The agency flag was first used on such a boat in 1909 and continued to be flown from these boats until a few years ago. (Forest Service photo, F-439568)

Foresters, and a supply of small flags and staffs was also sent. A flag entry was placed in the National Forest Manual where it remained until 1935. The North Pacific District (now called Pacific Northwest Region) issued a memo on August 1, 1917 to all Forest Supervisors stating that the flags were to be flown from a "conspicuous place" on the front of private automobiles or motorcylces of forest officers who had contracts with the Forest Service to use their vehicles on official business. No mention was made of boats. The memo was found in fall 1980 in the files of Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests. The Manual of this period stated simply that "The use of the Forest Service flag at stations, camps and on launches is encouraged. Various sizes of flags may be had on requisition." Flying of the American flag at all field offices and camps had been specified since the earliest days of the agency.

R. Nevan McCullough, a 1959 Snoqualmie retiree of Enumclaw, Wash., recalled in January 1980 seeing the flag flying from the radiator cap of the first Forest Service cars driven by his uncle, John Kirkpatrick, Lower Cowlitz District Ranger, Rainier National Forest, in the early 1920's. C. Otto Lindh, retired Southern Regional Forester now living in Redmond, Oreg., recalled in a letter to the Regional office in Atlanta in March 1981 that he was issued one of the small flags in 1925 as new assistant ranger on Wind River District, Columbia (since 1949 Gifford Pinchot) National Forest, Wash. He fastened the standard to his model T Ford between the fender and radiator, and wired an official green and white metal auto shield to the front of the car radiator. Lee Morford, a northern California retiree now compiling histories there and in southern Oregon, recalled in October 1979 that he was furnished with the metal shield in the

(Continued on page 8)

Flagging Our History

early 1930's and used it on his personal car while on official business. However he did not recall ever seeing a Forest Service flag during his service, 1929-1970.

During World War I some District (Regional) headquarters began to purchase a few vehicles. At least for a time the flag was flown on these vehicles. A photograph taken in front of the Federal Building in Denver, Colo., in May 1917 shows the first auto purchased by the Rocky Mountain office, a Ford pickup truck with a small Forest Service flag attached to the radiator top. This truck also bore two small official Forest Service shield insignia on stickers on the outside of the dashboard, and one about 5x7 inches on each side of the pickup box frame (see photo, p. 5).

It may be that flying the little navy blue flag on Forest Service-owned and contracted vehicles was not universal practice, or that it lasted only for a short time in some areas. It seems very likely that as Forest Service ownership of vehicles became common, and as they became labeled with the large shield and later with name of unit on doors, the flag went out of use. Dr. Richard E. McArdle, retired Chief, told us in June 1978 that he recalled seeing the flag occasionally on official cars during the 1920's and early 1930's. However, many other retirees who served between 1917 and 1935 do not recall seeing the flag in use, and some say they never even heard of it.

A 1917 photograph of the first Forest Service wireless station, taken inside the Baseline Ranger Station, Apache National Forest, Ariz., shows a large official flag, about 20 by 24 inches, tacked on the wall. John A. Adams, retired Southern Regional Engineer, recalled the flag and sent in a photo he had to the Region in March 1981 in response to a request by the newsletter, Down South, which published it in its April issue. A similar print was used by the Southwestern Region (R-3) in its publication, Historical Firsts, by Robert W. Bates of Recreation Staff (CRR Report No. 26, December 1978). Arthur C. Ringland, first R-3 Regional Forester, told the History Section in 1978 that he recalled seeing the flag on ranger boats in Alaska in 1916, and at ranger stations there and elsewhere.

Ranger launches of Siuslaw National Forest, Oreg., flew the flag during the 1920's and 1930's, according to David Olson, information officer. He said the forest then had 10 wooden boats, from 20 to 26 feet long, that chugged along the Pacific Ocean side of the forest and up river estuaries to reach parts otherwise inaccessible because of lack of roads.

The Siuslaw forest has had a small old cotton bunting flag in a glass-covered frame in the Supervisor's office for 30 years (see photo, page 9). It was donated by Frederick W. Furst, who retired in 1951 after eight years as Supervisor there. He had worked in Region 6 since 1922 and was Supervisor of the Wallowa and Whitman National Forests in the 1930's.

A 1937 photo from files of Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forests (on the cover of this issue) shows the flag flying from the bow of a 30-foot ranger boat, "Forester," on Lake Chelan, Wash. The boat had just been rebuilt after eight years of service on the lake, according to Simeon Beeson, who was employed there then. He told Paul Hart, Wenatchee National Forest information officer, in November 1980 that the boat was used for many years to maintain Forest Service telephone lines running 55 miles from the town of Chelan at the lower end to Stehekin Ranger Station at the upper end, since there was no road. And before airplanes became more readily available, the boat was also used, he said, to

'Billion-Dollar Checkerboard'

A history of administration of revested Oregon & California Railroad lands in Oregon, 1916-1976, by Elmo Richardson, noted historian, was published by Government Printing Office in September 1980. The work was contracted by Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, with Forest History Society in spring 1977. It is entitled, BLM's Billion Dollar Checkerboard: Managing the O&C Lands (200 pages). Richardson is also writing for FHS a study of efforts by David T. Mason from 1926 to 1951 to bring sustained yield forest management to intermingled Federal and private forest lands in the West.

THE FOREST SERVICE FLAG, about 1930. This flag has been hanging in a glass-enclosed frame in the Supervisor's office, Siuslaw National Forest, Oregon, since 1951. It was flown on coastal ranger boats.
(Photo by Siuslaw National Forest)

carry fire crews and equipment to forest fires, and for occasional emergency work for the county. There are still no roads at the upper end of the lake today, and since October 1968 it has been part of the National Park Service's Lake Chelan National Recreation Area.

Several Kaniksu National Forest Officers and retirees have informed the "Idaho Panhandle" office in Coeur d'Alene that ranger boats flew the Forest Service flag on work missions during the 1920's and 1930's on Priest and Pend Oreille lakes. This office, which has administered the Kaniksu, St. Joe and Coeur d'Alene National Forests since 1974, has on display an old wool bunting flag, 16 by 26 inches, of that period. It was found in summer 1980 by Ranger Ralph A. Wheeler in the attic of old Bismark Ranger Station, now a work center on Priest River District. This is the size flag flown on boats in Alaska for 70 years. The flag will be displayed at the new Northern Idaho Historical Museum in Coeur d'Alene, organized under the leadership of Carl G. Krueger, local Forest Service retiree long active in its history, and others.

A 1930 photo of a Tongass National Forest ranger launch shows the flag flying atop the mast (see page 7).

Another old flag turned up in fall 1980 in the Northern Region (R-1). It is about 10½x14 inches, made of cotton bunt-

(Continued on page 10)

Forest Service Uniforms

Several retirees have responded to the History Section's request to locate old Forest Service uniforms.

Two retirees said they still have their Norfolk uniforms, the official style from 1921 to 1935. Howard A. (Ham) Miller, Marietta, Ga., past president, Southern Forest Service Retiree Association, and former Regional wildlife management chief, put his uniform on display at a 75th anniversary ceremony sponsored by the Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forest in Gainesville, Ga., in 1980.

Bennett O. Hughes, St. Leonard, Md., a former prominent timber management official in the Southern and California Regions and in the Washington Office who finished his career on an assignment in South America from 1956 to 1964, has just donated his Norfolk coat to the Forest Service artifact collection in Washington, D.C. Hughes has operated a tree farm since retirement with fellow retiree Howard E. Marshall, former WO chief of budget and finance. The Norfolk uniform was perhaps the most popular the Forest Service ever had. It was patterned after a British military style.

Dr. Elbert L. Little, Jr., who recently retired as principal Forest Service dendrologist after more than 40 years of service, has donated his 1940 bronze heather uniform, including coat, vest, trousers, and western hat, to the History Section. Hugh E. Martin, Durango, Colo., has offered his bronze heather coat and cruiser jacket, and Wallace M. Saling, Orem, Utah, has offered his bronze heather uniform.

There are some uniform components in the two principal official Forest Service artifact collections: that of Region 3 at Flagstaff, Ariz., and that of Region 6 at Portland, Oreg., including bronze badges and buttons.

The very first Forest Service bronze badge to be cast in 1905 is on display in the Forest Service conference room in Washington, D.C. It is of an extra-large size that was humorously derided by a few field men at the time as a "breast plate" equally useful as protection from dangerous hombrés or as agency identification. It was reduced in size by half about 1915. It is worn less often today.

Bronze "pine tree" buttons from the

(Continued on page 12)

News From the Field

INTERMOUNTAIN STATION

A personal account of the Forest Service's Davis County Experimental Watershed has been compiled by its first director, A. Russell Croft, Sr., now 85, and issued by the Station. The project was set up on the Wasatch National Forest's steep west front facing Great Salt Lake between Salt Lake City and Ogden in 1933 following petitions of residents to Congress after a 1930 flood disaster and a Governor's committee report. The report disclosed that the mud-rock canyon floods since 1912 were not "Acts of God" but were man-caused, primarily from other abuses both on private and Federal land, and were of unprecedented destructiveness, exceeding debris of countless previous years.

Croft headed the project, which involved purchasing critical mountain lands for treatment and management by the Forest Service, and became a worldwide model for watershed restoration. Work included installation of rain gauges, snow courses, concrete stream gauging stations, and contour trenches, restoring vegetation at stream headlands by seeding, and restricting and excluding sheep and cattle grazing on these lands. The CCC program greatly helped to get this work done. The project had the strong support of Station Directors Reed W. Bailey and Clarence L. Forsling.

Croft dictated the story on tape, then edited the transcriptions. He directed the project until 1950 when he became Regional chief of watershed management. An annotated bibliography of research done on the Davis watershed was published by the Station in 1973 (GTR-INT-4).

---

ing. It was found by Dudley Bass in a tool box of his father, Lee Bass, former Bitterroot National Forest employee. Dudley brought the flag in to Dale Thatcher, Stevensville District Ranger, and donated it to the District historical collection.

Edwin Loners donated a small Forest Service flag to Snoqualmie National Forest when he retired as Deputy Supervisor in November 1968. He had found it between 1926 and 1929 when he was stationed in the old Warland Ranger District, Kootenai National Forest, northwestern Montana. He told Marjorie Sansone in December 1980 that he had never seen the flag in use. It is 9 3/4x19½ inches, of coarse, loosely woven cotton bunting, with a 20½-inch round wooden standard, 3/4 inch in diameter, topped by a round, wooden ball. It was displayed at the December 1979 Regional History Day in Portland.

The Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie file also contains a clipping of a Seattle Times article of February 6, 1955, in which Charles J. Conover, retiring Recreation staffer, was interviewed on his 45-year career in Region 6. A photo shows a small Forest Service flag among his collection of artifacts. He died in 1978, and had no local survivors.

Finding the flag, memo, clipping, and boat photo in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie historical files late in 1979 stimulated Supervisor Donald R. Campbell (since retired) to order a number of synthetic polyester fiber replicas. He distributed the new flags to the Washington Office, Regions 6 and 10 (Alaska), and the other forests in Washington and Oregon. They served as unique symbols for the agency's 75th anniversary in 1980 and as permanent historical and decorative office accessories. The replicas were made both with navy blue and forest green background, in three sizes, including 5½x7 inches for desks. One was placed in the time capsule buried at the Western Forestry Center in Portland on September 26, 1980.

A forest green nylon pennant, adapted from the flag in 1981, is being flown by Forest Service families on their boats in the Washington, D.C., area.

Diaries of Pinchot and Graves

The Forest History Society has donated the 1896 field diaries of Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves to the Library of Congress and the Yale University Library, respectively, the official repositories of these first two Chiefs of the Forest Service. The two diaries had been given to the Society in 1978 by James E. Wilkinson, Jr., of Barre, Vt.

Regional History Coordinators

NORTHERN (1) -- Judson Moore
ROCKY MOUNTAIN (2) -- Elsie Cunningham
SOUTHWESTERN (3) -- David Gillio
INTERMOUNTAIN (4) -- Philip Johnson
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST (5) -- Donald Miller
PACIFIC NORTHWEST (6) -- Paul Hansen
SOUTHERN (8) -- Sharon Young
EASTERN (9) -- John Pager
ALASKA (10) -- James Caplan

News From the Field

Alaska Region *(Continued from page 5)*

This is a very comprehensive and scholarly history, composed over a three-year period from original sources, under contract with the Region under former Regional Forester Howard Johnson. It is the first thorough, analytical history of any Region of the Forest Service, and so represents a milestone for our agency. Its 221 pages are well illustrated and complete with footnotes, references, and an index. It is organized by periods, at first tied to early supervisors who were so influential in its development--such as the thoughtful, rugged outdoorsman, William Langille, the colorful, practical William Weigle, capable but erratic Charles Flory, and the dynamic B. Frank Heintzleman, tireless promoter of timber, pulp, power, and recreational development.

The history of the Region, like that of its parent agency, reflects frequent struggles among competing local, State, and national governmental, industrial, and preservation interests--principally over relative roles of mining, fishing, logging, farming, recreation, and wilderness.

The account demonstrates mostly consistent Forest Service emphasis upon balanced resource management over some 80 years. Establishment of large viable pulp and sawmills took much longer than expected, and they then ran into the powerful, emotional environmental movement fueled by the special laws of the 1960's and 1970's, which forced closer attention to impacts on other uses and finally led to large sale cancellations and removal of large areas from timbercutting.

The Resources Planning Act and the companion National Forest Management Act required more intensive and comprehensive planning, nationwide. In Alaska this was complicated by the coming of Statehood, the native claims act, the new Alaska Lands Act, and other laws that encouraged a stronger local role in land decisions and broadened the areas of cooperation. The book gives special attention to the Cunningham-Guggenheim coal leases that spawned the famous controversy between Gifford Pinchot and Richard Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, which caused Pinchot's dismissal, by President Taft on January 7, 1910, and to the fruitful restoration project for native totem poles at Sitka.

The first National Forest established in Alaska, 70,000-acre former Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve, in Gulf of Alaska just off the mainland, was recently given to a native Indian corporation for management and development under the Alaskan Lands Act. The Reserve (Afognak Island), was created December 24, 1892 by President Benjamin Harrison. It became part of Chugach National Forest, our most northerly and most westerly National Forest, on July 1, 1908, a year after the Chugach was created near Anchorage on Prince William Sound. For 88 years, Afognak was the westernmost chunk of National Forest land. . . In an uneven tradeoff, under the recent law, a triangular half-section of land (320 acres) east of Cordova and the Copper River delta on Controller Bay became part of the Chugach again after 70 years. It had been withdrawn by President Taft on October 28, 1910, to allow building of a projected but never built coal-loading terminal for the nearby Bering River coalfields. The coal claims became ensnarled in the Pinchot-Ballinger feud.

An illustrated story of the use of launches by the National Forests in Alaska is being prepared by the Regional Information staff. Boats were the only means of transportation before the airplane, and roads are still scarce along the mountainous southeastern coastline.

The Chugach National Forest is putting signs on buildings and sites of historic significance.

Last Wayne NF Fire Tower Moved

The last fire tower on the Wayne National Forest, Ohio, unused since 1977, has been dismantled and donated to Hocking Technical Institute for training and historical purposes.

The Old Uniform

(Continued from page 9)
first two official uniforms were donated to the History Section by Mrs. Peggy Schopmeyer of Silver Spring, Md., daughter of Edward E. Carter, early Forest Service timber management chief. And "pine tree" buttons from the Norfolk uniform (made of ivory palm nut) were donated to the History Section by Dr. Richard E. McArdle, retired Chief of the Forest Service.

There are small collections of miscellaneous items at many field offices and small museums, as well as personal collections. Two recently organized community museums are that of the Northern Idaho Historical Association in Coeur d'Alene, and the county museum in Encampment, Wyo. Both towns have long had Forest Service offices. The western hat and green corduroy jacket of the second Forest Service uniform (1909-21), which belonged to Louis A. Barrett, first Supervisor of the Plumas National Forest and later Assistant Regional Forester for Lands in Region 5, is now in the Plumas County Museum in Quincy, Calif. Corduroy was an alternate fabric for that uniform. No articles of the first two wool uniforms are known to exist.

The History Section is still interested in locating examples of the first women's uniforms of the 1960's and 1970's, and would like to hear from employees and retirees who have knowledge of them.

Retirees interested in past uniforms of the agency may write to the History Section for a copy of the illustrated article, "What Should Foresters Wear?", which appeared in the Journal of Forest History in October 1980. All uniforms except two of the women's uniforms are pictured. A handsome reprint will be sent on request to employees and retirees as long as the supply lasts.

New CCC Histories

An illustrated narrative and statistical summary of the Civilian Conservation Corps program of the 1930's compiled by Perry H. Merrill, former Vermont State Forester and Commissioner of Forests and Parks, is available from him at 200 Elm Street, Montpelier, Vt. 05602, at $8 a copy. Entitled Roosevelt's Forest Army, it includes scores of personal reminiscences of enrollees and officers recently gathered by Merrill from all over the country. Work done with the numerous participating agencies, Federal and State, are described, including a State-by-State summary. Photos are mainly in Vermont; Merrill directed its CCC program.

Two primarily pictorial CCC histories were published recently: The Tree Army, by Stanley Cohen, Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., Missoula, Mont., 1980, and CCC Boys Remember, by Glenn Howell, Klocker Printery, Medford, Oreg., 1976. CCC alumni organized in 1977.

CCC Alumni Association

The National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni, organized in California in 1977, has its office in Suite 418, 7900 Sudley Rd., Manassas, Va. 22110. Charles E. Henley, Falls Church, Va., succeeded Robert L. Griffiths of Manassas as executive director late in 1981. Griffiths, now living in Sacramento, Calif., became president. John Graves, Washington, is legislative liaison officer. Several State chapters are organized and a monthly journal is issued. The next convention, celebrating the 50th anniversary of CCC, will be held in June 1983 in cooperation with the Forest Service at Rhinelander, Wis., headquarters of the Nicolet National Forest, which will also be marking its 50th anniversary.

Forest Service, USDA
Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Penalty for Private Use: $300

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1982-360-932:FS-1087